

# THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXIII.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL  
PAINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,  
JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING,  
Green street, between Third and Fourth.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,  
Green Street, between Third and Fourth.

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PAUL R. SHIFFMAN, Editors.

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FOR CONGRESS,  
ROBERT MALLORY,  
of Oldham.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1863.

THE LEAGUE OF DEFENCE.—The enrolment of our citizens is now complete; all loyal men have voluntarily come forward, and those who so far sympathize with treason as to kill them when asked to arm to repel its invasion will, we are happy to say, soon have an opportunity of working on the fortifications to be erected for the perfect defence of our city. Such exercise will prove healthful and useful as well as ornamental. We have a right to be proud of the plucky which has marked our popular movement. No sooner had General Boyle made the call upon the patriotism of Louisville than it met a response which shows how truly the Union sentiment and love for the country pervade every honest heart. The result proves that our city can protect itself. We have now fully six thousand men under drill within its limits, and nearly the same number are serving as volunteers in the armies of the Union. We have therefore a force which could "laugh a sieve to roar."

The Special Order No. 163 from Gen. Boyle, which is published in this paper, should attract the observation of all. Certain officers are detailed to give exemptions from military or drill duty to aliens, non-residents, and for disability. We hope, however, that all our citizens generally, who have enjoyed the protection of our laws, have no hesitated to enroll themselves for service in case of imminent peril to the city. One portion of this order requires particular attention, and that is the duty enjoined upon officers to report all who have neglected to enroll themselves. When this is done, we shall see a fatigued party in earnest, and its members can expect no sympathy or compassion from the truly loyal.

We congratulate Gen. Boyle upon the splendid hand he has improvised. His declaration of martial law, like the whistle of Roderick Dhu, "has garnished the glen." Should he be called upon to lead them to the field, we feel every confidence that they will be found as brave as they have been prompt at their call.

The Editor of the Democrat appears to have awakened all at once to the fact that the question of withholding supplies is not at present a practical one. We pressed this fact upon our neighbor's attention three months ago; but he then refused to acknowledge it. The fact is certainly not to be disputed. The question of withholding supplies as a mere question of withholding supplies is not at present a practical one for two reasons. In the first place, the whole military force of the nation, together with the money needed necessary to defray the national expenses for the current fiscal year, is already furnished; and, secondly, the question itself is confined exclusively to the secession party of Kentucky and its allies in the State. In other words, further supplies are not required at present, and, if they were, the party opposed to furnishing them is altogether too insignificant to make its opposition to report promptly to the nearest military post.

From Grace Truman we demands to a Graceless salesman; from Mary Evans she changes to a Pilgrim's Progress after apostasy; and for the Romane of Free Masonry she proposes to substitute a Romane of Freebootery. "What a fall, was there," my countrywoman! But still if Goetzel—whom we presume is German for "good sell," and it will be \$3.50 a volume—will forward as a presentation copy under a flag of truce, we shall criticize Mrs. Ford according to her deserts, and not to the undeservings of her graceless subjects. We assure her that she has fallen into bad company, and we deeply sympathize with her in the necessity which compels her to select for her graceful pen which must curl her blood and mantle her cheeks with the roses of virtuous indignation.

Touching the former reason, we said:

Our neighbor of the Democrat was to stop the mail with his neighbors and now, when we are aware of the illegitimacy of such a course, where the stopping of the war on the part of the Government must result in national dismemberment and death, we ask our neighbor how he would go about withholding men and money. Enough of both are granted by existing laws a sufficient war unto the world, but the present Administration would be called upon to lead them to the field, to see that our Constitution is defended and our State laws executed.

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Our neighbor did not tell us, never opening his mouth on the subject until now, when he acknowledged that the thing can't be done.

Touching the latter reason, we said in a subsequent article:

Our neighbor talks about the willingness of the "Southern Rights men" to "accept the Democrat's platform." The language of our neighbor is adapted to create an erroneous impression, for the Union men have not accepted "the Democrat's platform."

On the contrary, the Democrat has accepted the platform of the "Southern Rights men."

The secessionists did not "accept the Democrat's platform"; they did not do it.

Our neighbor would apply his ingenuity to the solution of this problem. He has told us what he would do. Let us tell him what we have told him.

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On

## DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago R. R. 8:30 A. M.  
St. Louis Night Express 8:30 P. M.  
Leavenworth, Frankfort, and Lexington R. R. 11:30 A. M.  
Lexington, Ky. 12:30 P. M.  
Pittsburgh, 12:30 P. M.  
Pittsburgh and Nashville R. R. 12:30 P. M.  
Pittsburgh, 12:30 P. M.  
Lexington, Frankfort, and Louisville 1:30 P. M.  
Lexington, St. Louis, Cincinnati, & St. Louis Ex. 7:30 A. M.  
Lexington and the East 7:30 A. M.  
Chicago and the East 7:30 A. M.  
Night Express for St. Louis, Cincinnati, 10:30 P. M.  
Chicago, and the East.

## SUNDAY EDITION OF THE JOURNAL.

At the earliest solicitation of many friends and to enable the citizens of Kentucky generally to be correctly informed of the important events which are crowding upon us, we shall commence the publication of a Sunday paper on the 19th inst. No one, however, strictly he may adhere to religious observances, can feel indifferent to the greatest concern now waging, which has destroyed the unity of Christians denominations and brought contentions into the very bosom of the Lord. We respect the Sabbath, both for human happiness and because we believe that rest on our appointed day is necessary for human welfare, but it has been forcibly said that "there is no Sabbath in revolutionary times." The church-going bell of the herald amid the roar of cannon, and the devout peals of pious congregations are drowned in theanguished screams of the wounded and the moans of the dying. The text may be given and the solemn organ swell its accompaniment to the anthems of praise, but they cannot shut out the thoughts of the war, which at all times and in all places are predominant in every mind. We do not therefore attempt any argument to show that it is no more necessary to print the reports of battles on the Sabbath than it is to have all our thoughts directed intensely and painfully upon them. The war absorbs everything, but our love of God, our confidence in His mercy, and an unfaltering conviction that He will bring our country out of the wilderness of civil commotion into the promised land of benignant peace. We know the fervent impatience of all to receive all possible information, and we shall exert ourselves to furnish it from whatever source it can be obtained through other papers, or correspondence, or by the agency of the telegraph.

Our Sunday papers will be sold to agents and newsboys at the usual price, and they can supply our citizens at their residences, as we shall have no carriers.

The Hon. Robert Mallory will speak at Flodysburg, on Friday, July 17, and at Baldwinsburg on Saturday, the 18th.

The Nashville Union says it is reported that Hon. Meredith P. Gentry, late member of the Confederate Congress from Tennessee, surrendered himself voluntarily to the Federal commander at Shelbyville the other day. Mr. Gentry was a Whig politician of considerable note, a member of Congress during Polk's administration, and was the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor in 1855, against Andrew Johnson, by whom he was defeated. If the report be true that he has abandoned the rebellion, we trust that he will devote his fine powers for the perfect restoration of Tennessee to the Union far more zealously than he ever advocated the rebellion.

The Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago Railroad is now making close connection at Mitchell for St. Louis, Cairo, and points West generally. Until further notice the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company will run their day trains from Mitchell West, leaving on the arrival of the train from New Albany, which guarantees to passengers a safe and reliable connection. Until the damages caused by Morgan on the Ohio and Mississippi east of Mitchell are repaired, there will be no night train for St. Louis or Cairo. Omnibus leave our city for the trains at a quarter after seven o'clock in the morning.

The late retreat of Gen. Bragg has caused many to renounce the Confederate service. So far, nearly two hundred of those who have arrived at Nashville as prisoners have signified their unwillingness to be exchanged. Seventy-three were yesterday morning registered for this place, where they will be allowed to take the oath and be released. Twelve deserters went on Tuesday last before the Provost Marshal of Nashville, subscribed to the oath of allegiance, and were discharged. They were all Tennesseeans, and two or three citizens of that place and vicinity.

MURDER.—A man named William Williams murdered his wife, Mary Williams, in Chicago, on last Saturday morning. As is generally the case, Williams and his wife were both given to the too free use of whisky, and both their mother and daughter testify that there were brawls and battles between them that they had heard him say he would kill his wife, and that he once severely beat her with a large shovel, from the effects of which she died. Williams was committed to jail, and the Coroner's warrant, to await examination at the next term of the Recorder's court.

An accident occurred on Monday morning on the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about four miles from Anacostia Junction. One of the trains stopped on the main track for water, but this fact did not become known to the engineer of the second train in time to prevent it from running into the former. The crash was terrible. The passengers were principally troops. Thirty or forty, including sixteen officers, were wounded, some of them seriously, if not fatally. The sufferers were taken back to Washington.

The London Spectator notices as a curious fact out of the eight essays sent at Oxford for the Chancellor's prize for the best Latin essay on the present American struggle—the subject proposed by Lord Derby—of all them that average excellence—seven are on the Northern side. Moreover, several of the writers had begun their labors as true Southerners, but had been converted by the pure force of the considerations which a thorough study of the subject brought before them.

One day last week the waters at Cayuga Lake, New York, were agitated by a succession of flow and ebb tides, which rose to the height of a foot, and suddenly lowered. The boats in the canal leading from the lake were loosed from their moorings, and large reefs of logs broken up and scattered over the lake. A similar phenomenon took place six years ago. It is a mystery to scientific philosophers.

GUERRILLAS ON THE RIVER.—The steamer John H. Dickey was fired into when at a point about one hundred miles below Helena last week. Twenty solid six-pound shot were fired at her, fourteen of which took effect in various parts of the boat. There was no one injured, although several persons ran very narrow escapes, and doubtless would prefer a mile to a miss.

DISCHARGED FROM THE ARMY.—It is stated that the returns in the Medical Director's office show that since the war commenced 105,000 soldiers have been discharged from the army on surgeon's certificates. This does not of course include any one whose time was out, but comprises those whose health and physical inability to be a soldier prevented them from being in service in the army.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.—This troupe opened last night at Masonic Temple, and played to a fair audience, though not as large as we hoped to see there. Their songs and ballads are new and well executed; their instrumental music is good, and their jokes and puns are pertinent to the times. Go to-night and see them. They only remain the present week.

We learn that the notorious Hines, who late rode into Indiana and upon the line of various railroads are well known, was but two years since a student at the University at Lagrange, Ky. He graduated there under Dr. Trimble, and began to read law in the office of Judge Logan at the same place.

The Nashville Press yesterday says: "Since our last report, the Cumberland has fired little more than a foot, and the rain of yesterday will perhaps bring it to a standstill temporarily. Twenty-six feet is the depth at the bridge pier and six or eight feet on Harpeth Shoals."

Capt. J. H. Blincoe informs us that Thos. J. Blincoe, whose death in Columbia, Tenn., was accounted for the Morgan raid, is not dead, but was seen with Morgan's command at Corinth, Ind.

Wm. McBrady and Wm. P. Lindsey were arrested in this city last Monday, suspected of being spies from Morgan's rebel forces. Their respective cases await investigation.

One hundred and eighty-five rebel prisoners of war arrived on the Nashville train last night. They were confined in the Military Prison, and, as soon as practicable, will be sent North for exchange.

The damage done the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad by Morgan proves to have been slight. We understand that the trains will commence running regularly again in a day or two.

Lewis Thompson, a rebel spy, was arrested on Saturday in this city and confined in the Military Prison until the charges against him can undergo investigation.

THE TELEGRAPH CENSORSHIP.—It is understood that the censorship is abolished, and hereafter the news will come over the wires without special government supervision.

II. Wooley was arrested on Sunday, charged with being connected with the rebel army, and sent to the Military Prison.

GREAT INLET FOR REBEL SUPPLIES.—An intelligent German refugee who has lately escaped from Wilmington, N. C., to our lines at Newbern, communicates much valuable information. He had been conscripted three times by the rebel army, but got off on account of his foreign birth. He says that on the 21st of Jan., when he left Wilmington, there were 17,000 rebels—about 6,000 running at the wharves, 5,000 which were used by the rebel Government. All these steers had brought in valuable cargoes. One brought in 100 pieces of brass field artillery, which he counted on the wharf himself, together with the field carriages, caissons, harness, &c.; another came in loaded entirely with powder; another, brought with other merchandise, 300 cases of Enfield rifles. Several brought cargoes of bacon, which had found its way there from Cincinnati via New York, Liverpool, Nassau, and Bermuda. He was told a few days before he left that there was bacon enough in Wilmington to last an army of 100,000 men a year. The wharves and warehouses were full of shot, shell, provisions, and clothing, all of English manufacture and produce, or purchased by them for the rebels. Two gunboats are at Wilmington, all ready for sea, excepting coal. The railroads in that vicinity are nearly worn out. The Cape Fear River is lined with formidable batteries for the defense of the town.

A despatch from Danville, Ky., to the Cincinnati Commercial reports all quiet in that region. There are no rebels at Somerset. A despatch from Colonel Moore, at Lebanon, says three hundred rebels were reported at Camp Beville on Monday. The number is believed to be accurate.

Persons from East Tennessee, one week ago, say that they heard of no considerable rebel force in that country. Program was at Jacksboro.

A train of about—wagons were destroyed by a body of forty or fifty rebels at Crab Orchard on Friday evening. The Thirteenth Kentucky Infantry were ordered to accompany the train, but came through the Wayneburg road instead. The rebels who destroyed the train were supposed to be citizens.

A man calling himself Captain Snively, of General Buckner's body-guard, was discovered in a house in Lancaster, on Friday evening, and is now lodged in jail.

Archbishop Hughes, in an address delivered some time since in New York, speaks of the Republic of San Marino as having existed for nearly three hundred years. It has existed over fifteen hundred years under the protection of the Popes of Rome. It was founded in 203, by the Monk Marinus, whose name it bears, and who is a canonized Saint in the Catholic Church. Clementius says he was a Deacon in the church of Rimini, and fled from the bloody persecution which Diocletian raised against the church of that city, with the miserable remains of the slaughtered Christians, to the neighboring mountains; and thus was laid the foundation of the Republic of San Marino, the oldest government in Europe.

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(Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.)  
MORGAN'S ATROCITIES AT LEBANON.

LEBANON, July 11, 1863.

The most war of the outages committed by that arch-fiend Morgan, and his treacherous, unfeeling gang at Lebanon, which we are compelled to narrate, will never be seized with the malice of secession every feeling of justice, mercy, and charity is affected by a man fit only to avert disaster in a nation of heroes. He says that on the 21st of Jan., when he left Wilmington, there were 17,000 rebels—about 6,000 running at the wharves, 5,000 which were used by the rebel Government. All these steers had brought in valuable cargoes. One brought in 100 pieces of brass field artillery, which he counted on the wharf himself, together with the field carriages, caissons, harness, &c.; another came in loaded entirely with powder; another, brought with other merchandise, 300 cases of Enfield rifles. Several brought cargoes of bacon, which had found its way there from Cincinnati via New York, Liverpool, Nassau, and Bermuda. He was told a few days before he left that there was bacon enough in Wilmington to last an army of 100,000 men a year. The wharves and warehouses were full of shot, shell, provisions, and clothing, all of English manufacture and produce, or purchased by them for the rebels. Two gunboats are at Wilmington, all ready for sea, excepting coal. The railroads in that vicinity are nearly worn out. The Cape Fear River is lined with formidable batteries for the defense of the town.

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